



Supporting on-the-ground conservation projects

The Sir Peter Scott Fund

Progress report July 2008



The IUCN Species Programme



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Foreword



The projects in this report truly represent the diversity of conservation actions undertaken by the IUCN Species Survival Commission through its network of Specialist Groups.

The Sir Peter Scott Fund has a vital role in providing support to small scale conservation projects that specialize in the protection of targeted species or biodiverse sub -regions.

We pride ourselves in the fact that our projects go beyond the usual 'megafauna' species to also extend a helping hand to lesser known, yet equally important, flora and fauna beyond the spotlight of the world's media attention.

The common themes running throughout the projects are their importance to biodiversity and their grass-roots involvement of local communities.

There is growing awareness of the critical role biodiversity plays in overall sustainable development and the fact that it is essential to human well-being, livelihood and cultural life.

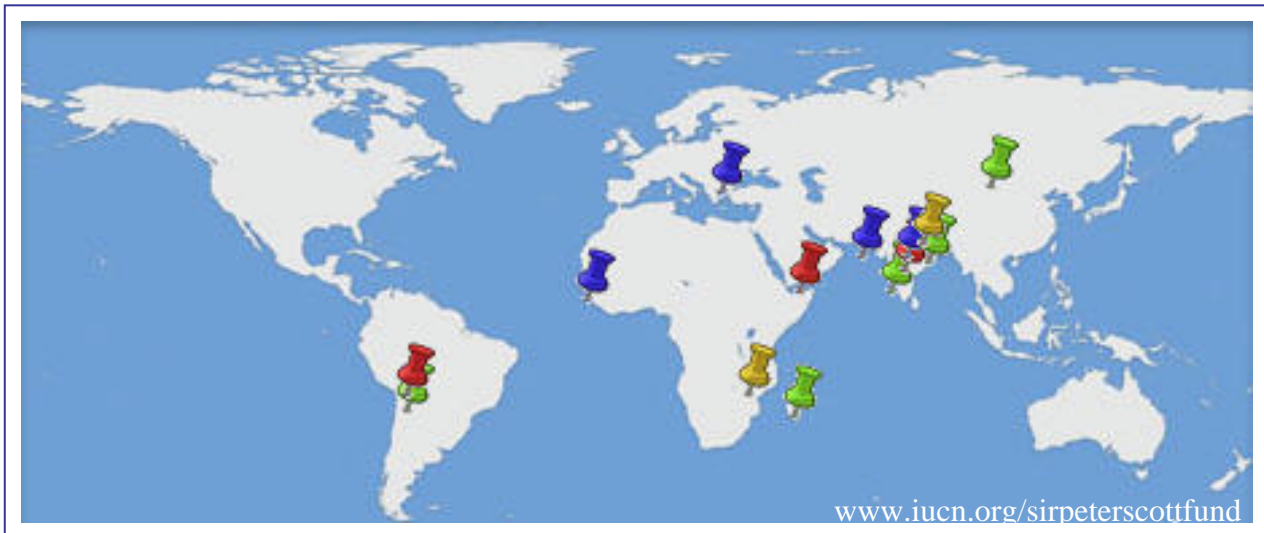
In 2002, the 188 countries of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) established the goal

"to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth".

The Sir Peter Scott Fund can make a significant contribution towards reaching this goal.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Vié'.

Jean-Christophe Vié
Deputy-head
IUCN Species Programme



Our current work at a glance

South America

- **Bolivia**
'Domestic animal management and wildlife health in the Takana Indigenous Communal Land and Apolobamba National Integral Management Natural Area'
- **Bolivia**
'Monitoring the wattled curassow (Crax globulosa)'

Africa

- **Madagascar**
'A framework for community-based conservation of flying fox (Pteropus rufus) roosts'
- **Malawi**
'A community-based approach to the management of introduced black rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis) in Liwonde National Park'
- **Senegal**
'Re-training women formerly involved in shark meat processing in West Africa towards the small pelagic markets'

Asia

- **Yemen**
'Assessment of the situation of the Arabian leopard (Panthera pardus nimr) and initiation of a capacity building programme'
- **Pakistan**
'Common Leopard (Panthera pardus) conservation in Pakistan'
- **Mongolia**
'Status of the least understood wild sheep, the endangered Northern Chinese argali (Ovis ammon jubata)'
- **India**
'Protection of the endangered Ganges River dolphin (Platanista gangetica gangetica) in the Brahmaputra River, Assam'
- **India**
'In-situ conservation of Commiphora wightii: a red-listed medicinal plant species of Rajasthan state'

- **India**
'Participatory Asian elephant (Elephas maximus) monitoring in the Community Lands, Garo Hills Elephant Reserve, Meghalaya, North-East India'
- **India**
'The amphibian diversity of the Western Ghats'
- **Tibet**
'Protecting the threatened Tibetan brown bear (Ursus arctos pruinosus) through the reduction of human-bear conflict in the Chang-Tang region of the Tibet Autonomous People's Republic of China'

Europe

- **Romania**
'Safeguarding wintering feeding grounds for the red-breasted goose (Branta ruficollis,) by ensuring access of farmers to financial support under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)'

New ground

Projects funded from January 2008

India: Asian elephant (Endangered)

The project goal is to inform effective land-use planning in the South Garo Hills District of North-East India, towards minimising conflict between local communities and elephants.

Elephants and other animals are known to cause extreme damage to rice crops, impacting on local livelihoods and often leading to animals being killed or severely injured in retribution.

The project team aims to achieve its objectives by identifying areas to be secured for elephant use, and where there exists an overlap between elephant and human presence, to encourage communities to engage in conservation initiatives that benefit both wildlife and people.

Ajay Desai, Chair of the IUCN/SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group, visited the

field area in February 2008 to help develop the strategy for elephant conservation in the region.

The outcomes of the visit will be implemented as the key actions for this project, such as mapping elephant locations and identifying natural resources (salt licks, forest areas, streams and paths), that are important to elephants.

Elephant behaviour and individual identification will also be studied to better understand the needs of the population.

Records of human-elephant conflict shall be monitored to inform methods to reduce incidents.

Regional and state Forestry Departments have given their support to the project.

Work will continue as a pilot scheme in several selected areas, gradually being up-scaled to span the whole Garo Hills Elephant Reserve.



Malawi: Black rhino (Critically endangered)

The black rhinoceros became extinct in Malawi in the late 1980s but was reintroduced to Liwonde National Park in 1993.

It is the objective of the Malawi Rhino Project to bring together local people, park authorities and other stakeholders to work together to manage this highly threatened species.

The Liwonde National Park has nine rhinos in its designated Rhino Sanctuary. The park perimeter is densely populated by village settlements and local people have felt resentment towards the park, and its rhinos, which represent a natural resource denied to them.

A government scheme has been developed to direct 50% of park revenues – raised largely from visitors to the rhinos – towards neighbouring communities.

The project will focus on involving local people in the management of the perimeter fence. Erected in 1993, to protect the rhinos from poachers, it has frequently been vandalised.

On the 8th and 9th May 2008, at a meeting with Liwonde National Park staff, the project agreed to liaise with four 'Village Natural Resources Committees' (VNRCs), in Wadi, Mjahito, Mjenjema and Chilawo - all villages close to the Rhino Sanctuary.

Three village headmen and the four VNRC chair people met on 7th June 2008, to hear the project plan for creating a mutually beneficial relationship between park and people.

The community-based approach was welcomed with excitement.

Representatives noted that the project was the first of its kind and felt the relationship with the park was improving.





Mongolia: Wild sheep (Critically endangered)

The project seeks to communicate to local people the value of the rhinos and the importance of the perimeter fence in protecting this valuable commodity.

After the VNRC meeting the villages agreed to participate in maintaining the park fence by collaborating with park staff - a major achievement for the project.

Fence mending tools were presented to the village head men. Tours of the park were arranged for the participants and a reward fund was established to encourage community policing of the perimeter.

All for the future protection of the black rhino.

The IUCN Species Survival Commission identifies the Northern Chinese argali as an animal of highest priority for conservation action.

So little is known about this 'majestic' type of wild sheep that no conservation strategy has so far been developed.

It is clear that the population is in dramatic decline because of its marked disappearance from the isolated hills of Inner

Mongolia.

The impressive nature of the Argali has made it a highly-prized hunting trophy, generating a great deal of income for local livelihoods. It is also a good source of meat to remote communities.

The aims of this project are simple: to create a status report on the argali population of Inner Mongolia and to communicate the findings to Chinese authorities and IUCN in order to develop conservation strategies.

Field studies for this project commence in August 2008.

India: *Commiphora wightii* (Data deficient)

***C. wightii* is a highly valued medicinal plant whose range is now reduced to two Indian states.**

This species has been used as a key part of Ayurvedic medicine for nearly 3,000 years.

Known locally as the '*guggul tree*', the sap or resin is collected and widely used in modern medicine to treat heart ailments, help reduce cholesterol and to aid a variety of other complaints.

Many factors have combined to threaten the habitat where this valuable species is found; over-exploitation by pharmaceuticals, lack of cultivation for medicinal use and the loss of habitat to farming and urbanization.

This project is working on three approaches to protect the plant's survival in Rajasthan State.

The first is to study geographical variations in levels of '*guggulsterone*' (the medicinal component found in the plant's resin), so that high yielding habitats can be used for large scale cultivation.

The second aim is to develop protected areas to conserve the species in its natural environment.

Thirdly, the objective is to educate tribes-people, rural communities and local authorities on the need for conservation measures and sustainable use.

Progress to date has seen resin collected from eight different locations and high guggulsterone yielding genetic types have been identified.

Plants have been cultivated on a large-scale in locations most suitable to produce guggulsterone for medicinal harvesting, thus easing the pressure on wild populations.



Plants are being mass-grown for reintroduction to the wild in different areas of Rajasthan.

Awareness training is being held at a number of rural areas to spread the conservation message amongst communities heavily reliant on *Commiphora wightii* for a whole range of resources - herbal medicines, food, household implements and for fuel.

This programme of workshops will continue in parallel with the cultivation and reintroduction schemes providing a comprehensive approach to saving this important species.

Romania: Red-breasted goose (Endangered)

This highly charismatic species was moved from Vulnerable to Endangered status on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ in 2007.

Red-breasted geese have a very small wintering range of 20,000 km² for the remaining 37,000 birds.

Large flocks of the geese and other threatened birds, feed on farmland over the winter, bringing them into conflict with land-owners.

Farmers receive no compensation for the

damage to their crops and so have developed ways of scaring off the geese to protect their livelihoods.

These methods are often highly damaging to the geese and the environment, such as the use of pesticides and poisons to harm the feeding birds.

This project is located in Romania, which holds 20% of the European population of red-breasted geese, including their main winter feeding ground in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

Given their dependence on farming habitat, agricultural policy plays a crucial part in the conservation of Red-breasted geese.

Engaging with and supporting farming communities is a key focus of this project, to encourage the adoption of methods more sympathetic to the environment and the survival of the red-breasted goose.

Financial support has been sought from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), to establish agri-environmental schemes targeted at bird conservation.

Recent discussions with staff from the Ministry of Agriculture in Romania indicate that this approach is working and the agri-environment schemes have been taken up by many

farmers in Romania.

This is an encouraging sign for the long-term success of the project. Actual figures shall be released in the coming month.

A management plan has also been submitted to the Ministry of Environment for the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve to provide a secure future for red-breasted geese at the heart of their existing range.

Tibet: Tibetan Brown bear

One of the least known of the world's sub-species of brown bear, over the past few decades their numbers have declined drastically on the desolate steppe grasslands of Tibet's Chang Tang region.

Until fairly recently the bears survived largely on a diet of black-lipped pika (a type of small rodent), however there have now been an alarming number of recorded incidents of bears coming into contact with nomadic livestock herders. This has led to attacks on herds, raids on homes and food stores and even attacks on the herders themselves.

The project seeks to reduce this human-bear conflict by initiating a pilot scheme at a community severely afflicted by brown bear attacks in South-central Chang Tang. The pilot will trial various mitigation methods with the

herders before implementing the successful measures in other affected areas in central Tibet.

The objectives are to train at least 50 herders and 20 rangers in methods to reduce conflict; to build solar-powered electric fencing to protect the herds in one village; to install bear-proof food storage containers and establish a compensation fund in the region.

All findings will be compiled and fed into government decision-making processes.

The field aspects of this project were due to commence in May and June 2008, however circumstances relating to troubles surrounding the journey of the Olympic torch through Tibet have temporarily postponed activities.

Senegal: Withdrawal of women from shark meat trade

Shark-finning in West Africa is an unsustainable fishing practice that is endangering local shark populations.

Certain species no longer exist in areas of their former range whilst others have entirely disappeared from the sub-region.

Industrial and small scale fisheries in West Africa have increased their fishing efforts



to meet the demands for this product in Asian markets, whilst shark meat is also bought locally.

By re-training women traditionally involved in the processing of shark meat to new sustainable livelihoods, this project hopes to achieve a community-based conservation action that benefits marine biodiversity throughout West Africa.

The project was launched publically on 30th May 2008, with representatives from the region's governmental fisheries department and local media.

This was followed on 13th and 14th June by the key action for the work programme - a practical workshop on the processing of alternative types of fish product, to encourage women to withdraw from the shark meat trade.

The training used the abundant fish species *sardinella* as an example of a more sustainable source of income.

After the success of this event, which trained 35 participants from different areas of Senegal, the women involved spoke of taking the initiative back to their local areas to establish new partnerships and explore market opportunities.



Bolivia: Wattled curassow (Critically endangered)

The wattled curassow was rediscovered in Bolivia in 1998 after it was thought extinct from the country.

This project seeks to support the local communities of the Takana III Indigenous Territory to protect the species and conserve biodiversity of a vital primary forest ecosystem.

A management plan for the area is urgently needed to ensure sustainable use of the forests resources which otherwise threaten the status of endangered species such as the wattled curassow.

Experience shows that effective wildlife monitoring is carried out by indigenous biologists given access to the necessary training and resources, which can also lead to greater community commitment to biodiversity conservation.

The activities of the project will centre around the training of a team of four indigenous biologists from different communities to implement the environmental monitoring of this species.

A further 20 community members will also undertake education to participate in the programme of workshops.

It is hoped that key sites for conservation action will be identified as a result of this study with the help of the local communities and a monitoring plan will be developed to assist future work on protecting this extremely rare bird.



India: Western Ghats amphibian diversity

The Western Ghats are recognised as one of only 25 biodiversity hotspots on Earth. It has incredible diversity of species coupled with high risk of extinctions due to human actions.

Western Ghats alone has around 87 species of amphibian threatened with extinction.

Threats commonly applied to endangered species – habitat loss to agriculture, logging and human expansion - also apply to the amphibians of this region.

The situation is exacerbated by the added problems of water and air pollution, to which amphibians are particularly sensitivity.

The project will conduct a thorough scientific survey of the ecology and threats to the amphibians of the Western Ghats.

The diversity of species will be assessed and mapped, and a model will be created based on a wide range of factors, to predict the risk of future threats to specific species and locations.

Combined with an education programme aimed at local communities, the results of the project will be used to recommend actions for amphibian conservation. Field work is now underway.

Bolivia: Domestic animal and wildlife health

The project focuses on the Takana Indigenous Communal Land and Apolobamba National Integral Management Natural Area, a location of immense value to global biodiversity.

Improving community livelihoods, whilst protecting the important wildlife of the region, is the aim of this project. To achieve this it seeks to build local capacity for preventing transmission of infectious diseases amongst domestic animals, wildlife and humans.

In April 2008, the project facilitated the training of 19 indigenous Takana students as communal veterinary assistants.

The graduates will now take part in improving the health and husbandry of domestic animals as a tool for conservation.

The newly trained veterinary staff come from six different takana communities and will join 22 previous trainees from five other communities.

The project also aims to reduce hunting pressure on local wildlife by improving domestic animal rearing practices.

Progress reports

Projects funded since 2007 continue to make a difference

Yemen: Arabian leopard (Critically endangered)

To conserve this animal, the project set out to assess the status of the leopard population and to initiate capacity building in Yemen for future monitoring and conservation.

In December 2007, a Rapid Assessment Survey of Wada'a and two other areas was carried out, during a field trip accompanied by representatives from the Amran governorate. Short visits were also made to assess the leopard status at Wadi Dhaloum and Bura'a Protected Area.

Interviews with local people revealed that sightings of leopards and attacks on livestock were now much rarer than in the past, in some parts none had been seen for 10 to 15 years.

Their disappearance has coincided with the expansion of human settlement and agriculture into the 'wadis', dry riverbeds where flooding occurs at certain times of year.

The arrival of a team of International conservationists to the area had the affect of reinforcing the local community's sense of pride and positive attitude towards the leopard.

Trapping of the animal is said to have completely ceased in the region, creating a sound

basis for the project's goal of establishing a conservation programme in the area.

Training and capacity-building strategies were initiated during this period and have been developed further during discussions with government and other authorities.

Ta'iz Zoo in Yemen, which holds a large number of Arabian leopards all originating from Wada'a, was visited to assess the captive breeding programme.

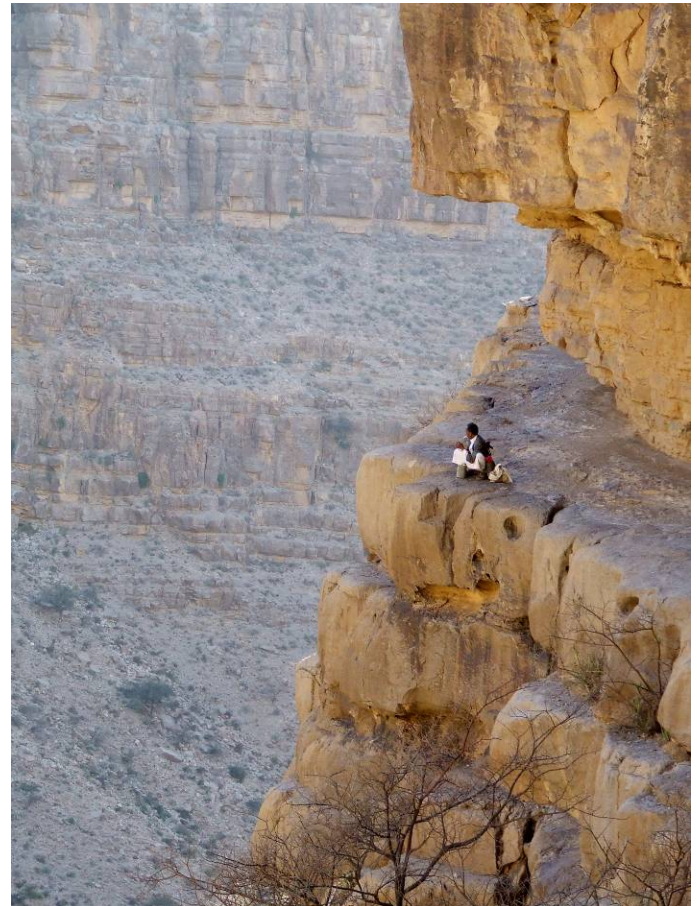
A large scale leopard conservation project has also recently begun in Yemen. This project plans to cooperate with the larger scheme to maximise the impact of its work to protect the future of the species.

Madagascar: Flying fox (Vulnerable)

The key objective is to engage local Malagasy communities in the conservation of the Madagascan flying fox, which is hunted for bush meat and whose habitat is threatened by agriculture and forest fires.

In January 2008, progress towards this goal was achieved via a successful community meeting in Fokontany Analabe, Malagasy.

This brought together over 40 participants from affected villages, their mayors, village leaders and the chief local representative of the Ministry of Environment, Water, Forests and Tourism. As a



result, five participating villages established their own committees to protect three local bat roosts of over 3,000 flying foxes. In doing so they agreed to implement and raise awareness of the 'dina' (social charter), established in 2005, which includes conservation of the roosts.

In accordance with the project goals it was agreed to set up village fire patrols to protect flying fox habitat and to report any infringements on these areas to the local authority.

By May 2008 two committees were started in Ambakaona and Ambohidray, with a

further three due to go ahead by July.

From 8th - 11th of March 2008, four forest fragments with large colonies of flying foxes were visited followed by two community workshops aimed to promote community management. All four sites are at risk from bush fires and the conversion of land for agriculture as well as hunting.

At one site alone there are between 800 and 1,000 flying foxes and the forest fragment plays a vital role in providing

natural resources for nearby agriculture.

Data on these roosts have been submitted for inclusion in future protected areas planning.

The community workshops enabled local stakeholders to take part in developing a strategic plan to protect forest areas containing flying fox roosts. The sustainable management of these natural resources is beneficial to both the flying fox and local people. Measures agreed included reduced extraction of wood and non-timber products used by bats and the registration with local government of three village-based associations to manage the forest areas under threat.

Return visits to these communities is planned for October 2008 to follow up on the work achieved.

Pakistan: Common leopard (Endangered)

In the coniferous forests of the Abbotabad District of Pakistan this project's goal is to minimise the human-leopard conflict that has developed due to predation on livestock and several fatal attacks on local people by one rogue animal.

The common leopard has become extremely uncommon in Pakistan, mainly

due to retaliatory killings by herders and habitat fragmentation.

The Ayubia National Park is an important leopard site and focus area for this project. As well as a tourist hot-spot, the area is a source of wood fuel and fodder collection for the local communities, of which there are 12 villages with roughly 5,000 households.

To counter community fear and aggression towards leopards, in April 2008 the project launched an environmental education programme to train local school teachers.

Fifteen teachers from ten different schools participated in the training. The subjects included the negative impacts of leopard killing on biodiversity and ways to reduce the risk of attacks on local people via lectures, discussions and role playing.

Ten school 'nature clubs' were created and 150 students registered as club members as a result.

In combating the economic losses caused by leopards, the 'Environment friendly livestock insurance scheme' launched in March 2006, is now being piloted in three villages of Abbotabad. Government and other regionally active organizations have shown interest in supporting the initiative, which has so far compensated more than thirty livestock owners in other areas where animals have been predated by

leopards.

In the region, women are largely responsible for the livestock rearing so specific training was given on how to protect themselves from leopard attacks whilst out in the forests. This knowledge was also communicated to the larger community via the region's media.

Future work will include a further roll out of the training sessions, livestock predation surveys to assess the extent of leopard impact on local livelihoods, plus continued work on the insurance.

India: Ganges River dolphin (Endangered)

A recent proposal to prospect for oil along the bed of the Brahmaputra River has potentially disastrous implications for Ganges River dolphins. Seismic surveys are known to cause serious disturbance and sometimes physical harm to cetaceans in confined marine environments.

This project aims to provide robust scientific data, including suitable locations to establish protected areas, to inform management decisions to safeguard this important and vulnerable population.

Much of the fieldwork for this project began in March and April 2008. The dolphin population status and distribution survey has now

completed 248 km (30%) of the Brahmaputra River.

Seventy-two dolphins were sighted from the observation boat in 17 areas of the river, now identified as dolphin 'hotspots'.

During the survey, the project team conducted 15 awareness campaigns with river communities and other stakeholders along the riverbanks. Each campaign included a talk about the importance of and threats to River dolphins in the Brahmaputra and leaflets and posters were distributed.

Previously in December 2007, a dolphin conservation workshop was organized in the Kukumara area of the Kushi River which has one of the highest densities of dolphins.

Altogether 48 people from 35 regions of the Brahmaputra Valley were involved. The participants ranged from government officials, wildlife managers, NGOs, media, local villagers, fishing communities and defence organisations.

The status of the Ganges River dolphin in the Brahmaputra River, its threats and community-based conservation measures were discussed.

It is an important step to raising awareness of the complex issues facing the Brahmaputra River dolphin.

This work sets the scene for future collaborations in designating protected areas for the Ganges River dolphin and improving the overall management of the area.



Stories

Communications materials provided by our project leaders

Madagascan villagers join race to protect flying fox

Four villages in the Malagasy region of Madagascar are working with a project team funded by IUCN and Fondation Ensemble in an effort to conserve eight colonies of the endangered Madagascan flying fox (*Pteropus rufus*).

This species of bat is listed as vulnerable by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ and is subject to intense hunting pressure for its use in food and traditional medicine. Occupying small fragments of forest during the day, their roosts and feeding areas are also threatened by forest fires and habitat destruction.

The community-based project is being led by Madagasikara Voakajy, a Malagasy biodiversity organization, dedicated to the conservation of Madagascan mammals and their habitats. A grant to fund the work was awarded in July 2007 by the Sir Peter Scott Fund for Conservation Action (IUCN/SCC), which assists on-the-ground

projects to conserve globally endangered species.

In addition to the success of creating 'conservation management committees' in four of Malagasy's villages, three other communities have taken part in discussions about protecting the flying fox and its ever decreasing habitat.

This work has led to a request from village leaders to create protected zones for the bats, a huge step in realizing the future survival of this species.

Later this year, a team of Malagasy fruit bat specialists will return to the villages, assessing the progress of the conservation committees and continuing the programme of awareness-raising about the plight of the flying fox.

Living with leopards in Northern Pakistan



An innovative scheme encouraging local communities to live peacefully with leopards has reached a new milestone by extending its range to three new communities in Northern Pakistan.

The project is supported by IUCN's Sir Peter Scott Fund for Conservation Action and donor organization Fondation Ensemble.

Since June 2005, there have been 13 leopards killed in the Abbottabad district of Pakistan, after a rogue animal attacked and killed a reported 6 people. Before then, predation on livestock had been the main cause of retaliation towards leopards, which escalated dramatically after the fatal attacks.

The aim of the project is to find a mutually beneficial solution to the human-wildlife conflict. The community-based 'livestock insurance scheme' was created to reduce the economic loss to farmers when their animals are killed by leopards. The

funds are managed and administered by the local community themselves, and has proven to be very successful.

"This scheme provides a tangible incentive to local communities to support conservation and find ways to live in harmony with leopards"

Muhammad Waseem, Research Officer for the project.

Launched back in March 2006, membership of the scheme has steadily grown ever since, with government interest now to bring the initiative to new areas of Pakistan. More recently, three new Abbottabad communities - Bako, Lahur Kus and Thandiani - have approached the project and are now being included into the scheme.



Learning a new trade to save sharks in Senegal

Thirty-five women from six areas of Senegal took part in a workshop in June, aimed to reduce the trade in endangered shark meat.

The training is part of a community-based conservation project funded by IUCN's Sir Peter Scott Fund and partner Fondation Ensemble, launched to the public in May, 2008.

Senegalese women have traditionally been employed in shark meat processing. But the over-exploitation of shark stocks, largely to meet the demand for shark fins in Asia, has resulted in the disappearance of some species from the region.

The workshop took place over two days - 13th and 14th June - at a fish processing site in Mballing, Senegal.

Participants were appointed from within their own communities and volunteered to learn new skills to be able to withdraw from the unsustainable trade in endangered shark species.

Within West Africa there is high demand for processed pelagic fish, such as the abundant sardinella, which is traditionally used in cooking and is affordable to the poorest in the community.

The training sessions focused on the production of salted-dried and smoked

sardinella as a commercially viable alternative to shark meat, supported by the Senegal Ministry of Fisheries.

New technologies in fish processing were also taught to improve the efficiency and hygiene standards adopted by the participants. Project leader Dr. Mika Diop noted that the women were very impressed by their new found skills and were keen to establish new trade networks in their home communities.

By supporting the withdrawal of women from shark meat processing, the project hopes to provide long-term benefits to both local livelihoods and marine biodiversity in West Africa.



Takana indigenous veterinary assistants begin work in their communities

As part of the Domestic Animal Management and Wildlife Health Program in the Takana Indigenous Communal Land, 19 takana people finished their training period and approved their exams to become veterinary assistants in their communities.

In April 2008, 19 takana people (nine women and ten men), finished their one year theoretical and practical training and passed their exams to become communal veterinary assistants.

With the support of the IUCN Sir Peter Scott Fund the new veterinary assistants will support Wildlife Conservation Society veterinarians to maintain health in the domestic animals being raised in communities and the monitoring of domestic animal health across the indigenous territory.

The information generated by the assistants will feed into the epidemiological network established for the Takana TCO in May 2007.

The network looks to prevent diseases among domestic animals and will inform the status of diseases not only in domestic animals, but also in wildlife. This is significant because in takana communities hunting is still an important part of their diet.

The results from the project will be shared with Bolivian national government agencies in charge of domestic and wildlife health and will help inform decision-making on the promotion of animal health in the north of La Paz Department.

The goal is to reach all 20 takana communities found bordering Madidi protected area, one of the most biodiverse conservation areas in the world.



Further information

The communications material included in this report is in the process of being migrated onto the new IUCN Sir Peter Scott Fund web area at: www.iucn.org/sirpeterscottfund . This information will be made available on-line during July 2008.

New stories from the projects listed in this report will be posted there as well as on the following page: www.iucn.org/species .

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